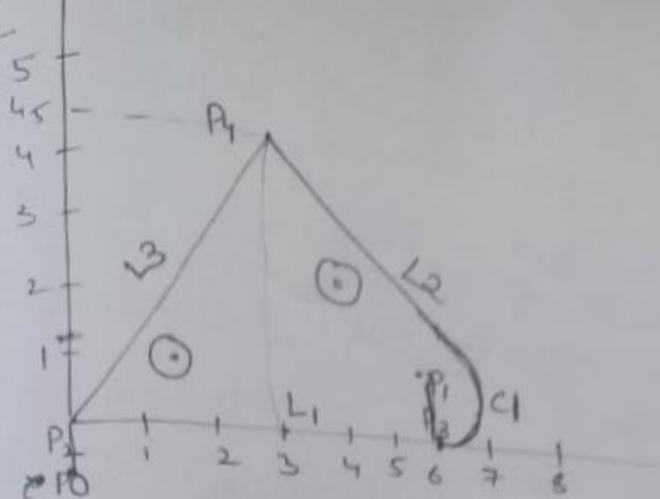


Ex. 1



$P0 = \text{POINT}/0, -1.0, 0$

$P1 = \text{POINT}/60, 1.125, 0$

$P2 = \text{POINT}/0.0, 0.0, 0.0$

$P3 = \text{POINT}/6.0, 0, 0$

$P4 = \text{POINT}/3.0, 4.5, 0$

$L1 = \text{LINE}/P2, P3$

~~$L2 =$~~

$C1 = \text{CIRCLE}/\text{CENTER}, P1, \text{RADIUS}, 1.125$

$L2 = \text{LINE}/P4, \text{TANTO}, C1$

$L3 = \text{LINE}/P2, P4$

$PL1 = \text{PLANE}/P2, P3, P4$

MOTION STATEMENTS

The general form of a motion statement is
motion command/descriptive data

Ex:- GOTO/P1

↓ 1st section ↓ 2nd section

(motion command)

which tells the tool what to do

(Descriptive data, which tell the tool where to go)

- The tool is commanded to go to point P1, which has been defined in a preceding geometry statement.
- At the beginning of the motion statements, the tool must be given a starting point, called as Target point, the location where the operator has positioned the tool at the start of the job.

FROM/TARG

Ex:- FROM/-2.0, -2.0, 0.0

GOTO/P2

GOTO/2.0, 7.0, 0.0

- In the 1st statement, P2 is the destination of the tool. In the 2nd " , tool is instructed to go to $x=2, y=7$.

- G0DLTA Command \rightarrow Specifies an incremental move of the tool.

Ex:- G0DLTA/2.0, 7.0, 0.0

G0DLTA Command \rightarrow Useful for drilling.

Ex:-
 P1 = POINT/1.0, 2.0, 0
 P2 = POINT/1.0, 1.0, 0
 P3 = POINT/3.5, 1.5, 0
 P0 = POINT/-1.0, 3.0, 2.0

FROM/P0

GOTO/P1

G0DLTA/0, 0, -1.0

G0DLTA/0, 0, +1.0

GOTO/P2

G0DLTA/0, 0, -1.0

G0DLTA/0, 0, +1.0

GOTO/P3

G0DLTA/0, 0, -1.0
 G0DLTA/0, 0, +1.0
 GOTO/P0

